

SUBJECT: Stasys ZAKEVICIUS @ ZAKAS, BUTAUTAS, ZYMANTAS (latter name he presently uses in Great Britain)

Stasys Zakevicins graduated from the Law School, University of Vytautas, Lithuania.

1934-35	studied at Law College of Paris
1935-36	studied at Harvard Law School under a Rockefeller Foundation Scholarship
1936	summer session studies, Chicago University
1936-37	study at the London School of Economics
Feb. '37-Autumn '37	study at Law College, Paris & Institute of Administrative Sciences in Brussels
Autumn '37-March '39	Lecturer at Law School, University of Vytautas, Member of the Committee on Reform of Public Administration in Lithuania
March '39-Jan '40	Member of the Council of State, Member of State Administrative Committee, Member of the Committee for the Civil Service Reform
Jan. '40	Transferred to Univ. of Vilnius as Associate Prof. of Administrative Law
Oct. '40	Vice-Dean of Law School. Jul. '41 appointed Dean of Law School, Vilnius University

During the Autumn 1940, subject joined the Resistance Movement. He led the uprising at Vilnius being, at that time, the Chairman of the Liberation Committee of Vilnius. He became a member of the Union of Freedom Fighters (Lietuvos Laisves Kovotoju Sajunga). (WSSA-918, 12 Apr. '49) (WSSW-1317, 3 August 1950). It was reported (MCH-602, 11/1/47) that he directed the Union and had members in the Eastern zones of Germany and Scandinavia, who directed the anti-Soviet resistance fight. He was a member of an NKVD-sponsored organization in the University of Vilnius in '41, but at the same time belonged to a resistance organization. In 1943, he was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of VLIK. In this capacity, he conducted liaison and operations with resistance groups in Latvia and Poland. During July '44, subject attempted to escape to Sweden to obtain foreign support for his group, but instead reached Berlin and lived there illegally until the liberation.

After the war, he organized the Lithuanian Committee at Wurzburg. In 1945-46 he helped organize the Baltic Univ. at Hamburg and he, himself, became Associate Prof. of Law and Economics. During 1946, he assisted in infiltration attempts into Lithuania via Poland in behalf of a still existent Lithuanian Resistance Group. In December 1947 (WSSA-918, 12 Apr. '49) Z. was invited by a group of visiting British professors to attend the School of Commerce and Social Sciences at Birmingham University.

In April 1948 Zakas' or Zamen Zakevicins' address was reputedly in Luebeck, British Zone (MCHA-573). It was stated that two special couriers from the Resistance Government in Lithuania (VLAK) recently (1948) brought authorization orders to Z. stating him to be the leading representative of the Resistance

Government in the Western Zones of Germany. (FSRO-2170, MGHIA-573, 14 Apr. 1948; source: B-2). Source at this time stated that Z. has excellent connections with the British Intelligence Service and is said to work for them.

Since April '48 to 1 April 1949 subject was research professor at Birmingham University. (In a conversation with case officer who knew Z. and dealt with him in Sweden, researcher was told that it could be conceivable that Z., while living in Luebeck, British Zone could have been recruited by the British. The cover as research professor at Birmingham University would be a good intelligence coverage according to [ ] (WE/SO/N). At that time there must have been a large no. of research professors according to case officer.

In March 1949 (WSSA-889, 17 March 1949) one Zaskevicius arrived in Poland via an overland route from Lithuania. It was an attempt resulting in the death of three out of a 4-man group. It occurred at a crossing between East Prussia-Poland. Z. escaped to Warsaw and was helped by contacts of Deksnys (Lithuanian resistance leader in Sweden; VLAH group). Z. remained in Luebeck. He then proceeded to Germany. Deksnys had heard that Z. was waiting for him in Luebeck and that Z. had recently come from Lithuania. D., who was about to be dispatched by the Swedes to Lithuania, postponed his dispatch and planned to meet Z. to get the latest ops details from him. (WSSA-755, 2 Dec. '48). D. had planned to return to Sweden with Z. However, Z. went on to Germany, without Deksnys' having arrived.

(It may well be, according to case officer acquainted with Z. "that the British did return Z. to Lithuania on a mission in their behalf. However, when first interviewed Z. stated that he was at Birmingham University as a research professor during the period in question. During the period in which contact was maintained with Z. in Stockholm he (Z.) retained a certain reserve and was considered as an informant for the British SS. This may account for his lack of candor and complete cooperation in dealings with the local case officer. Inasmuch as only part of the facts were made available to the case officer at the time there seems to be no possibility of reconciling the inconsistency of the above facts.")

Subject stated that he left England in April 1949, and in that month did arrive in Sweden. In Sweden, he became closely associated with Deksnys and Zilinskas, the latter of whom, it was said by one source, to be personally ambitious and apparently in touch with the British Intelligence Service. Deksnys' worked for Swedish Intelligence and source in MGHIA-1972, 20 Dec. 1949 stated that D. worked for the British as well. In 1949, another source, General Plechavicius (Lithuanian with much prestige) stated that he thought that Z. is working for British Intelligence.

D. was our main Lithuanian contact in Sweden. (OSO's). Z. succeeded him in this as well as being regularly employed as a Swedish intelligence agent.

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Z. was said to make occasional trips to London where he may have some old contacts which may help him financially. R. E. Anderson says that "together with an Estonian and a Latvian national, Z. made up an operational unit which cooperated with the Swedish IS for the purpose of implementing agent operations in the Baltic area.

Sources in Munich, politically opposed to Z., (MEMA-1972, 20 Dec. 1949) have said that "Z. does not follow Lithuanian national aspirations but through his own personal ambitions has permitted himself to become an intelligence agent in the pay of foreign powers. These "foreign powers" were probably Sweden, England, and the US. Z. had claimed that he was Deksnys' successor as representative of their underground group. Sources in Munich say that he had only succeeded D. in being an intelligence agent for foreign powers. Z. has been described as a liberal-socialist. A member of an opposition political group states that Z. is of unlimited personal ambitions, a political intriguer, who is always looking for an opportunity to increase and exercise his personal powers. Another report dated 17 April 1947 (FSRO-1638) describes Z. as "a man of great intelligence, of very forceful personality, possessing frankness. He is considered to be a leader among his own people, has organizational ability, and is an admirer of America and the American system".

A staff member described Z. as "being not an unprincipled man out for personal gain and deliberately creating mischief; the contrary is true. Actually there is a messianic zeal and romantic devotion of his efforts to do something good for Lithuania". He was among the group in Lithuania who had become well-educated and had held better governmental positions. This group considered themselves as liberals and as the future political and military elite, according to the staff member. This liberalism frowned upon favoritism which was fostered by the ruling caste in Lithuania. It was assumed that the mantle of power would be passed on to this well-educated intellectual group, and that they would change the situation of favoritism that flourished. The war brought their careers to an end. Our staff member, who was personally acquainted with Z, stated that "subject needs firm control of his ambitions, but otherwise was satisfactory". In virtually all Lithuanian quarters, Z. and Deksnys were regarded as "courageous and capable men but otherwise irresponsible, uncontrollable and over-ambitious."

C WE/SO/N stated "that Z. was undoubtedly motivated by ideological considerations and was a sincere Lithuanian patriot. However, Z. was inclined to exaggerate his own position and is considered an opportunist, particularly in circumstances where his own political standing within the emigre group would be enhanced. Z. may have failed to be entirely candid with the OSO case officer in Stockholm for two reasons; one, that he did not wish certain operational information developed in Sweden, to be placed at the disposal of VLIK in Germany (unfortunately his fears in this respect were justified) and two, he may, unknown to the case officer have closer commitments

to the British SS which discouraged him from revealing all data to the OSO case officer. Z. was not considered by the case officer or his colleagues to possess any particular qualities as an operations officer, however, he was usually pleasant and cooperative, within the limitations stated above. In any evaluation or assessment of Z., his personal desire for political recognition should be of principal consideration. "

Zakevicius has withheld some w/t traffic, and has omitted and distorted important parts of the messages. (WSSA-1876, 28 Aug. '50)

In January 1951 (WASH-26514) it was reported that Z. along with Zilinskas, Bieliukas and others, was launching an anti-VLIK organization (IPS), Lithuanian Resistance Alliance. This organization was said to probably be British-sponsored. Hqs. views regarding Z. were reported in WSSW-1066, 13 Jan. '51 in which it was stated that "we favor a very limited relationship with him, attempting to use him as a source completely independent from VLIK".

The latest report on Z. comes from his father-in-law, Birziska, former Rector of the Univ. of Vilnius. Zymantas (name Z. now uses) belongs to the Liberal-International, a fairly recently organized group of anti-Communist European Liberals. He is the Lithuanian representative for, and Secretary of, the Liberal-International. Zymantas is also affiliated with the resistance organization of National Patriots Party, which is not affiliated with VLIK. This National Patriots Party along with other small parties who are not affiliated with VLIK have their own resistance. Hqs. of this organization is probably in London according to Birziska. It has contacts in Sweden and Poland. It also has connections with the British MI and the Lithuanian Minister to London, Balutis. Their movement which in Lithuania is called BDPS, according to source, has adopted a new name, Lithuanian Resistance Alliance. The Alliance believes VLIK to overemphasize church matters, not to exploit the information it receives from inside Lithuania, and does not concentrate enough effort on the resistance within Lithuania. The Alliance feels this is not the time for resistance to increase its overt action in the country because of Soviet retaliation. The Alliance, for security, favors less publicity in regard to resistance.

The Alliance is already set up as a rival unit to VLIK in the <sup>dom</sup> It is headed by three men whose identity B. says he does not know. B. himself is politically sympathetic toward the Social Democrats. He is slated to head the Alliance's National Fund on behalf of resistance. He does not know the personalities participating in actual resistance work, but says that Zymantas does but would not tell him. (DCE-1326, 12 Jan '51). B. in his interview said that his son-in-law, Zymantas, suggested that the US Government may wish to contact him in London.

VLIK - In Feb. '44, as result of an agreement between the Lithuanian Political Parties and the main underground movements, the above central organization was founded. With the re-occupation of Lithuania by the Russians most of the members of the committee fled and reorganized in Germany. It is almost unanimously accepted by Lithuanians abroad as the govt-in-exile. Hqs. are in Pfullingen. VLIK has an Executive Committee, a Military Affairs Mission, whose task is to establish contact with Lithuania and collect information on Russian affairs, as well as a News Information Office. It is composed of members from several political parties.

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